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Market News Leaflet 6a[1/]

Washington 25, D.C. June 1960

# MEXICO'S FISH AND SHELLFISH CANNING INDUSTRY, 1959[2/]

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Enclosure 1.- List of Mexican Seafood Canneries.

Enclosure 2.- Imports of Canned Fishery Products by Product and Country of Origin.

Enclosure 3.- Exports of Canned Fishery Products by Product and Country of Destination.

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Issued by Branch of Market News, Division of Resource Development, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1/ 1959 data

2/ Information supplied by American Embassy, Mexico, D.F.

## SUMMARY

Mexico's seafood canning industry is principally for home consumption. The 1959 pack is estimated to have been 731,000 cases, about 45,000 cases more than 1958. The sardine pack was 101,000 cases greater than 1958 but the packs of shrimp, abalone, tuna and tunalike fishes and mackerel were less. 1/

Sardines, worth $4,456,000 U.S., yielded almost half the total value of the 1959 pack, which was estimated at about $9,048,000 U.S. Shrimp with a value of $1,800,000 and abalone at $1,560,000 U.S. were second and third respectively.

Wholesale prices on canned sardines and abalone have increased but those for shrimp and tuna have dropped.

The value of canned seafood imports and exports increased somewhat over 1958. Canned seafood exports, valued at $1,921,000 U.S. in 1959, were about three times the value of imports. European sardines in olive oil comprised over half the import value. Canned salmon, valued at $30,000 U.S., was the chief canned seafood-import from the U.S.

Canned abalone and shrimp were the only export items of importance during 1959. These two produced 99.97 per cent of the value of canned seafood exports for 1959. It is anticipated that there will be some shipments of canned shrimp to Europe in 1960.

## PRODUCTION

### General

Mexico's seafood canning industry is primarily concerned with packing products for consumption within Mexico. The one constant exception to this is canned abalone, the vast majority of which is produced for export. On occasions Mexico has exported significant quantities of sardines and shrimp but these exports are erratic. In 1958 a sizeable amount of sardines and practically no shrimp were exported. However, in 1959 exports of sardines were insignificant whereas shrimp exports were valued at more than $200,000 U.S. World marketing conditions, high protective tariffs, lack of quality control and fluctuating supplies of the natural resources are some of the factors which cause Mexico to produce canned seafoods mostly for home consumption.

1/ Official data on Mexico's seafood pack are not available. The estimates in this report are those of the author and are based on information obtained from various industry sources.

Plants

As in 1958 some 25 canneries produced Mexico's seafood pack. 1/ Sixteen of the plants operated exclusively or almost exclusively on seafoods and nine processed varying amounts of seafood along with other products.

The principal seafood canning areas are along the west coast of Baja California and in the State of Sinaloa. The plants in Baja California pack all of the sardines, abalone and mackerel and most of the tuna and tunalike products produced in Mexico. The Sinaloa canneries pack most of the shrimp and miscellaneous products and much of the mullet. Of the estimated total pack of 731,000 cases in 1959 (Table 2) about 80 per cent were produced in Baja California canneries and about 10 per cent in those of Sinaloa.

Ensenada, Baja California, (including El Sauzal) is the largest seafood canning center in Mexico. It is estimated that about 45 per cent of the total seafood pack for 1959 was processed in the six Ensenada canneries.

Of the seven seafood canneries in Baja California that are located outside the Ensenada area, four are owned by canneries or companies with headquarters in Ensenada and three are controlled from Mexico City. Consequently, if Ensenada control is used as a basis for calculation, about 75 per cent of total 1959 seafood-pack was Ensenada controlled.

Plant Ownership

The bulk of the Mexican seafood-canning industry is controlled by three concerns: The Rodriguez interests, Elias Pando y Cia. and the Sociedad Mexicana de Crédito Industrial, S.A. These three organizations own or control the production of 12 of the 26 canneries listed in Enclosure 1. It is estimated that of the 1959 pack the canneries under the control of these three produced:

80 per cent of the sardine pack;

95 per cent of the shrimp pack;

67 per cent of the abalone pack;

95 per cent of the tuna & tunalike pack and

60 per cent of the mullet pack.

1/ See Enclosure 1 for a list of Mexico's seafood canneries and their locations.

These, together with some miscellaneous products packed by the same canneries, amount to about 80 per cent of the total pack shown in Table 2.

Fifteen organizations controlled the 1959 seafood pack in Mexico. The control distribution is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

CONTROL DISTRIBUTION OF SEAFOOD CANNERIES IN MEXICO 1959

| NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS CONTROLLING | NUMBER CANNERIES CONTROLLED |
|---|---|
| 10 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 5 |

Pack

Mexico's total pack in 1959 increased somewhat over that for 1958. This increase was due almost entirely to a greater pack of sardines which was about 100,000 cases more than in 1958. The 1959 packs of abalone, shrimp, tuna and mackerel were less than those for 1958. An increase in availability to the fishermen of sardines and decreased availability of mackerel account for the changes in the pack of these two items. A soft market for canned abalone, which prevailed throughout most of 1959, was the principal factor causing a smaller pack.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED MEXICAN PACK OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS

| Product | 1958 Cases | 1959 Cases |
|---|---|---|
| Sardines 1/ | 334,000 | 435,000 |
| Shrimp 2/ | 96,000 | 88,000 |
| Abalone 3/ | 106,000 | 83,000 |
| Tuna & tunalike 4/ | 80,000 | 65,000 6/ |
| Mullet | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| Mackerel 3/ | 25,000 | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous 5/ | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| Total | 686,000 | 731,000 |

1/ Standard case - 48 cans of 15 ounces net each.

2/ Standard case - 48 cans of 315 grams net each.

3/ Standard case - 48 cans of 16 ounces net each.

4/ Standard case - 48 cans of 7 ounces net each.

5/ Includes miscellaneous fish and shellfish, turtle meat and specialty items.

6/ Includes an estimated 27,000 cases of yellowtail and bonito.

## Value

The estimated total value of the 1959 seafood pack, based on F.O.B. plant price, was 113,100,000 pesos ($9,048,000 U.S.). This was but slightly more than the 1958 value. Sardines accounted for almost half the total value of the 1959 pack and three packs (sardines, shrimp and abalone) produced over 86 per cent of the total value.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CANNED MEXICAN SEAFOOD PACK

| Product | 1958 Value 1/ 1,000 pesos | 1959 Value 1/ 1,000 pesos | 1959 Value 2/ $1,000U.S. | 1959 Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sardines | 43,800 | 55,700 | 4,456 | 49.3 |
| Shrimp | 25,900 | 22,500 | 1,800 | 19.9 |
| Abalone | 23,800 | 19,500 | 1,560 | 17.2 |
| Tuna & tunalike | 11,300 | 8,800 | 704 | 7.8 |
| Mullet | 2,700 | 2,600 | 208 | 2.3 |
| Mackerels | 2,600 | 600 | 48 | 0.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,600 | 3,400 | 272 | 3.0 |
| Total | 112,700 | 113,100 | 9,048 | 100.0 |

1/ Based on wholesale price F.O.B. cannery.

2/ Exchange calculated at 12.50 pesos equal $1.00 U.S.

## Sardines

Sardines, in 1959, were Mexico's number one pack of canned seafood both with respect to volume and to value. It is estimated that the 1959 pack of 435,000 standard cases was about 101,000 cases more than in 1958.

The Mexican sardine pack consists mostly of the California sardine (Sardinops caerulea), but sometimes the Pacific mackerel (Pneumatophorus diego) and the jack mackerel (Trachurus symmetricus) are packed and labelled as sardines. It is estimated that about half of the catch was made by company-owned boats.

During 1959 sardines were available to and caught by the Mexican fleet throughout the entire year. The heaviest landings were made from June through November. There are neither governmental closed seasons nor catch limits on sardines in Mexico.

Eight canneries in Baja California were reported to have packed sardines in 1959. Whereas in 1957 and 1958 some of the Mexican pack was prepared under U.S. labels for export to the United States, it is reported that none were so packed in 1959. The Mexican pack for local consumption is put up in tomato sauce and al natural. The tomato sauce is of Mexican origin.

When converted to standard cases, it develops that about two-thirds of the 1959 Mexican sardine pack was put up in tomato sauce in 15-ounce oval tins. The remainder of the pack was al natural in 6-ounce, 8-ounce and 15-ounce cylindrical cans.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED TYPES OF SARDINE PACK

| Type of Pack | Per Cent 1/ 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|
| 15 oz. oval in tomato | 72 | 67 |
| 8 oz. cylindrical, natural | 15 | 17 |
| 6 oz. cylindrical, natural | 6 | 10 |
| 15 oz. cylindrical, natural | 7 | 6 |
| 15 oz. oval in mustard 2/ | 3/ | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

1/ Based on standard cases of 48 cans of 15 oz. net.
2/ Entirely for export.
3/ Less than 1 per cent.

The slight changes in the percentages of the types of pack between 1958 and 1959 result from the packers' estimate of market demand.

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Abalones are found along the entire west coast of Baja California. At present the commercial fishing grounds are between Santa Rosalia and San Juanico Points and near Magdalena Bay.

Four species of abalone enter the catch, but two, the green abalone (Haliotis fulgens) and the pink (H. corrugata) predominate by far.

The abalones are taken by divers operating from small motorized launches, The fishing for abalone, like that for shrimp, is reserved for cooperative fishermen. There is a closed season each year from January 15 through March 15. The bulk of the 1959 abalone catch was taken between April and August.

The Mexican abalone pack is put up al natural in cylindrical cans containing 16 ounces net. The 1959 pack was reported to have been canned in six plants; two in Ensenada and the rest scattered south along the coast to Magdalena Bay.

Tuna and Tunalike

With an estimated 65,000 cases the Mexican pack of tuna and tunalike fishes for 1959 was about 15,000 cases under that for 1958. It is reported that the carry-over from the 1958 pack was more influential in determining the size of the 1959 pack than availability of fish.

The tuna and tunalike fishes for 1959 include the yellowfin tuna (Neothunnus macropterus from the Pacific and Thunnus albacores from the Gulf of Mexico), skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis), yellowtail (Seriola dorsalis) and bonito (Sarda lineolata). All of these species are, to varying extents, packed and labelled as tuna.

There are no closed seasons on these species in Mexico. With the exception of a small amount of yellowfin from the Gulf of Mexico the pack is entirely from the west coast of Baja California.

In addition to company-owned boats, three U.S.-flag vessels fished under permit for one company during 1959. The one long-liner fishing for tuna in the Gulf of Mexico sank towards the end of 1959 and there will be no tuna production from this area in 1960 unless this boat is replaced.

Four canneries, three in Baja California and one in Veracruz, were reported to have packed tuna and tunalike fishes in 1959. The 1959 pack was put up in Mexican-produced sesame oil. During 1960 one cannery is planning on using imported olive oil for part of its pack.

Mullet, etc.

Although the 1959 pack of "mullet" was estimated to be about 5,000 cases more than in 1958 the value, owing to lower prices, was somewhat less.

The pack is called "mullet" here since mullet (several species of Mugil) is usually the predominant fish. However, Spanish mackerel (several species of Scomberomorus), catfish (various species of the genera Bagre, Galeichthys and Netuma) and tarpon (Tarpon atlanticus) are included in this category. The usual procedure is to pack these fishes in brine and label them "Pescado Estilo Salmon" or Fish, Salmon Style. In 1959, nevertheless, more than half this pack was in locally-produced tomato sauce.

Four canneries were reported to have packed these types of product during 1959. The pack is customarily processed in two sizes of cans; the 301 X 208 containing 315 grams net and the 16 ounce net cylindrical. Using 48 cans of 301 X 208 as the standard case, it is estimated that about 65 per cent of the 1959 pack was put in tomato sauce in 301 X 208 cans, about 30 per cent al natural in one-pound cylindrical cans and about 5 per cent al natural in 301 X 208 cans.

Mackerel

The Mexican mackerel pack dropped from an estimated 70,000 cases in 1957 to 25,000 cases in 1958 to 5,000 in 1959. The decline in this pack is reported to be due to decreasing availability of the fish to the fishermen.

Both the Pacific mackerel (Pneumatophorus diego) and the jack mackerel (Trachurus symmetricus) are labelled "mackerel". As with the California Sardine there are no governmental closed seasons or catch limits on the mackerels.

The customary pack is 16 ounce and 8 ounce al natural in cylindrical tins and fillets in 1 pound (15 oz.) oval cans in tomato sauce. The 1959 reports indicate that there was no 8 ounce pack and that about 75 per cent of the mackerel pack was in 16 ounce cylindrical cans.

## WHOLESALE PRICES

In general Mexican wholesale prices (F.O.B. plant) are higher for similar products than those in the U.S. Also in general, but not always, the quality is somewhat lower.

Current (May 1960) wholesale prices show changes from 1959. Of the more important products sardines are up from $1.12 to $1.28 U.S.; shrimp are down from $1.60 to $2.80; abalone are up about $0.80 U.S. and tuna are down from $1.20 to $2.40. The above are changes in price-per-case between 1959 and 1960. To a great extent these changes represent fluctuations in supply and market demand.

TABLE 5

MEXICAN WHOLESALE PRICES F.O.B. PLANT 1/

| Product | Packing Medium | Can Size | Cans Per case | Pesos Per case | Dollars 2/ Per case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sardines | tomato | 15 oz. | 48 | 124-125 | 9.92-10.00 |
| Sardines | natural | 6 oz. | 100 | 120 | 9.60 |
| Sardines | natural | 8 oz. | 72 | 112 | 8.96 |
| Sardines | natural | 15 oz. | 48 | 108 | 8.64 |
| Tuna | oil | 7 oz. | 48 | 145-150 | 11.60-12.00 |
| Yellowtail | oil | 7 oz. | 48 | 110 | 8.80 |
| Mullet | natural | 16 oz. | 48 | 108-110 | 8.64-8.80 |
| Mullet | natural | 301 X 208 | 48 | 75 | 6.00 |
| Mackerel | natural | 16 oz. | 48 | 110-117.50 | 8.80-9.40 |
| Mackerel, fillets | tomato | 15 oz. | 48 | 124 | 9.92 |
| Shrimp | natural | 315 gms. | 48 | 225-265 | 18.00-21.20 |
| Abalone | natural | 16 oz. | 48 | 235 | 18.80 |
| Oysters | natural | 211 X 400 | 48 | 160 | 12.80 |

1/ As of May 1960.

2/ Converted at 12.50 pesos equal $1.00 U.S.

## FOREIGN TRADE

### Imports 3/

Total value of imports of canned seafood products in 1959 increased about 12 per cent over 1958 to $656,500 U.S. Almost 56 per cent of the imports were sardines and about 85 per cent of the sardines were from Portugal. The

3/ See Enclosure 2 for Mexican imports of canned seafoods by product and country of origin.

Portuguese sardine pack is in olive oil. The local Mexican pack of sardines supplies most of the demand for the other types of pack.

Tuna imports in 1959 were valued at about $50,000 U.S. Most of the tuna imports were from Portugal and Spain and, like the sardines, they were packed in olive oil.

Oyster imports, valued at about $32,000 U.S., were mostly from Japan and it is believed that practically all were smoked.

About $30,000 U.S. of canned salmon were imported in 1959. The U.S. was the principal supplier of salmon. It is interesting to note that about $18,000 U.S. of canned crab were imported in 1959. About 80 per cent of the crab imports were from Russia. This product is retailing in Mexico City at from $1.16 to $1.20 U.S. for a 7 ounce can. A comparable Japanese pack retails for about $0.99 U.S. per can.

TABLE 6

MEXICAN IMPORTS OF CANNED SEAFOODS BY PRODUCT

| Product | 1958 1000 Pesos | 1959 1000 Pesos |
|---|---|---|
| Sardines | 3,093.1 | 4,589.3 |
| Fish, not classified | 2,152.9 1/ | 825.2 |
| Tuna | 285.1 | 623.9 |
| Shellfish, not classified | 527.2 | 604.3 |
| Oysters | 221.6 | 399.9 |
| Salmon | 204.4 | 371.6 |
| Anchovies and pastes | 472.7 | 271.7 |
| Crabs | 151.0 | 225.2 |
| Herring | 60.5 | 179.2 |
| Caviar | 96.8 | 46.1 |
| Mackerel | 7.3 | 45.7 |
| Fish & shellfish, not classified | 74.6 | 14.1 |
| Shrimp | 1.9 | 10.6 |
| Total | 7,349.1 | 8,206.8 |

1/ Believed to be mostly European canned sardines.

Source: Recompiled from "Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

Portugal supplied about 50 per cent of Mexico's canned seafood imports in 1959. The U.S. ranked fifth with a value of $31,400 U.S. The chief reason for such small imports from the United States is that the U.S. does not produce packs, like sardines in olive oil, that are in demand in Mexico.

TABLE 7

MEXICAN IMPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

| Country of Origin | 1958 1000 Pesos | 1959 1000 Pesos |
|---|---|---|
| Portugal | 3,156.1 | 4,143.5 |
| Spain | 1.398.0 | 1,644.6 |
| France | 1,495.0 | 712.5 |
| Japan | 273.4 | 486.7 |
| U.S. | 337.2 | 392.2 |
| Canada | 241.3 | 242.1 |
| Russia | 115.2 | 180.4 |
| Others | 332.9 | 404.8 |
| Total | 7,349.1 | 8,206.8 |

Source: Recompiled from "Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

The principal import of canned seafood from the U.S. in 1959 was salmon, a fish that does not occur in Mexico. Salmon accounted for almost 65 per cent of the value of all seafoods imported from the U.S. in 1959. Salmon imports from the U.S. in 1959 were about double the value of 1958. Because of its high price the market for canned salmon is limited.

TABLE 8

MEXICAN IMPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

| Product | 1958 1000 Pesos | 1959 1000 Pesos |
|---|---|---|
| Salmon | 125.2 | 247.6 |
| Caviar | 77.4 | 38.3 |
| Crabs | 43.4 | 28.2 |
| Herring | 3.2 | 24.1 |
| Sardines | 73.2 | 16.7 |
| Tuna | 5.4 | 13.1 |
| Oysters | 2.9 | 10.9 |
| Shrimp | 0.4 | 10.6 |
| Fish, not classified | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Fish & shellfish, not classified | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| Anchovies and pastes | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Shellfish, not classified | 2.2 | - |
| Total | 337.2 | 392.2 |

Source: Recompiled from "Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

Exports 4/

The value of Mexico's canned seafood exports for 1959 was about $1,921,000 U.S. This was an increase of about $33,600 U.S. over 1958. Only

4/ Mexican exports of canned fishery products by product and country of destination are given in Enclosure 3.

two items of significance were exported in 1959 - abalone, valued at about $1,716,000 U.S. and shrimp, valued at about $205,000 U.S. It is anticipated that 1960 exports of abalone will be about the same as 1959. Shrimp exports in 1960 will not be all to the United States since it is expected that some will be shipped to Europe. No appreciable exports of other canned seafoods are anticipated for 1960.

TABLE 9

VALUE OF MEXICAN EXPORTS OF CANNED SEAFOODS BY PRODUCT.

| Product | 1958 1000 Pesos | 1959 1000 Pesos |
|---|---|---|
| Abalone | 21,607.2 | 21,446.5 |
| Shrimp | 0.4 | 2,559.0 |
| Shellfish, not classified | 12.0 | 4.3 |
| Oysters | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Sardines | 1,750.8 | 0.1 |
| Fish, not classified | 216.0 | 1.0 |
| Salmon | 4.0 | - |
| Mackerel | 0.1 | - |
| Tuna | 1/ | - |
| Total | 23,592.2 | 24,012.1 |

1/ Less than 51 pesos.

Source: Recompiled from "Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

Practically all (99.95 per cent by value) exports of canned seafoods in 1959 were to the United States. Much of the canned abalone, which is Mexico's chief export, is re-exported to the Philippines and the Orient. It is reported that about 30 U.S. dealers handle canned abalone for export.

TABLE 10

MEXICAN EXPORTS OF CANNED SEAFOODS BY VALUE FOR COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

| Country of Destination | 1000 Pesos 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 23,561.0 | 23,999.6 |
| Venezuela | 8.2 | 3.8 |
| Guatemala | 8.0 | 0.2 |
| France | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| Germany | 3.5 | - |
| Others | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| Total | 23,592.2 | 24,012.1 |

Source: Recompiled from "Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

## MEXICAN SEAFOODS CANNERIES, 1959.

| | |
|---|---|
| El Sauzal, B.C.<br>Pesquera del Pacífico, S. de R.L.<br>Juan Rodríguez - Owner<br>Hans Backhoff - Mgr. | Sardines, mackerel, tuna, fish-meal and oil, tomato paste. |
| Ensenada, B.C.<br>Pesquera Peninsular, S. de R.L.<br>Juan Rodríguez - Owner<br>Esteban Skutch - Mgr. | Sardines, mackerel. |
| Ensenada, B.C.<br>La Industrial de Ensenada, S. de R.L.<br>Luis M. Salazar, Director Fundador<br>Victor P. Salazar, Mgr. | Sardines, mackerel, tuna, yellow-tail, anchovies, squid, turtle, clams, fish meal and oil. |
| Ensenada, B.C.<br>Empacadora Porteña, S. de R.L.<br>Francisco Morales, Owner-Mgr. | Abalone, sardines and mackerel. |
| Ensenada, B.C.<br>Empacadora Galicia de B.C., S.A.<br>Antonio Paz Sierra, Mgr. | Sardines, also prepared for specialty products. |
| Ensenada, B.C.<br>Empacadora Baja California, S. de R.L.<br>Ernesto Ruffo, Owner-Mgr. | Sardines, mackerel, turtle meal and oil. |
| San Quintin, B.C.<br>Empacadora San Quintin<br>Alfonso Vela, Mgr. | Sardines, mackerel, meal and oil. |
| Isla Cedros, B.C.<br>Pesquera de Isla de Cedros, S. de R.L.<br>Juan Rodríguez - Owner<br>Guillermo Corral, Mgr. | Sardines, mackerel, abalone, fish-meal and oil. |
| Bahia Tortugas, B.C.<br>Pesquera de Bahia de Tortugas<br>Juan Rodríguez - Owner<br>Esteban Skutch - Mgr. | Abalone. |
| Bahia San Juanico, B.C. 1/<br>Industrializadora San Juanico,<br>S. de R.L. de C.V.<br>Salazar - Owners | Abalone, turtle. |

1/ Not operated during 1959.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asunción Bay, B.C.<br>Empacadora Baja California, S. de R.L.<br>E. Ruffo - Owner-Mgr. | Abalone, turtle. |
| Puerto Alcatraz, B.C.<br>La Marítima, S.A.<br>Chas. Bernstein, Basilio Morales Navarro, Oscar Schindler, Felix Iñiguez, Mgrs. | Abalone, turtle, tuna and fish; cook and freeze lobsters. Meal plant. |
| Cabo San Lucas, B.C.<br>Cia. Productos Marinos, S. de R.L.<br>Elias Pando, Owner. | Tuna, skipjack, yellowtail, meal and oil. |
| Topolobampo, Sinaloa<br>Nueva Pesquera de Topolobampo, S.A.<br>Chas. Young, Mgr. | Shrimp. |
| Culiacan, Sinaloa<br>Empacadora Calidad, S.A. | Shrimp, oysters, mullet, fruits and vegetables. |
| Culiacan, Sinaloa<br>Productos Avilés. | Shrimp, hatchet, clams. |
| Mazatlan, Sinaloa<br>Industrial Maritima de Mazatlan, S.A.<br>Ramon Santaella, Owner. | Specialties. |
| Escuinapa, Sinaloa<br>Empacadora de Escuinapa, S.A.<br>Julio Berdegué, Mgr. | Shrimp, mullet, oysters, clams and freeze shrimp. |
| Tonalá, Chiapas<br>Empacadora Belmar, S.A.<br>Elias Pando, Owner. | Shrimp, mullet. |
| Mexico, D.F.<br>Clemente Jacques y Cia. | Specialties. |
| Mexico, D.F.<br>Elias Pando y Cia.<br>E. Pando, Owner. | Oysters, fruits, and vegetables. |
| San Marcos, Puebla<br>La Cumbre. | Specialties, chiles, fruits. |
| Salamanca, Gto.<br>La Fortaleza. | Mullet, specialties. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tampico, Tamps.<br>La Marina, S.A.<br>Castro Bros., Owners | Oysters, fish, pineapple. |
| Veracruz, Ver.<br>Empacadora Ber Mex<br>Ramon Colón, Owner. | Specialties, octopus, Spanish mackerel, sardines, vegetables. |
| Veracruz, Ver.<br>Empacadora del Golfo de Mexico, S.A.<br>Juan A. Barquín, Mgr.<br>Azueta 125 - Apto. 83. | Tarpon, Spanish mackerel, tuna. |

MEXICAN IMPORTS OF CANNED SEAFOODS BY PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

| Product and Country of Origin | | Metric tons 2/ 1958 | Metric tons 2/ 1959 | 1000 pesos 1958 | 1000 pesos 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 'ISH | | | | | |
| Sardines | Total | 476.7 | 641.6 | 3,093.1 | 4,589.3 |
| U.S. | | 10.1 | 2.4 | 73.2 | 16.7 |
| Portugal | | 384.1 | 537.3 | 2,405.2 | 3,821.7 |
| Spain | | 34.6 | 44.5 | 309.0 | 389.8 |
| Canada | | 38.3 | 45.4 | 206.6 | 242.0 |
| Denmark | | 3.2 | 4.7 | 35.5 | 51.1 |
| Norway | | 2.2 | 4.6 | 21.2 | 40.9 |
| France | | 0.3 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 15.6 |
| French Morocco | | 3.2 | 1.6 | 24.3 | 11.3 |
| Others | | 0.7 | 1/ | 10.3 | 0.2 |
| Tuna | Total | 20.5 | 45.6 | 285.1 | 623.9 |
| U.S. | | 0.4 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 13.1 |
| Portugal | | 9.0 | 19.3 | 85.2 | 243.8 |
| Spain | | 3.6 | 16.9 | 47.0 | 216.6 |
| Ceylon | | 5.8 | 5.9 | 124.8 | 117.0 |
| France | | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 15.7 |
| Others | | 1.6 | 1.5 | 19.6 | 17.7 |
| Salmon | Total | 13.3 | 24.2 | 204.4 | 371.6 |
| U.S. | | 9.5 | 16.9 | 125.2 | 247.6 |
| Japan | | 1.5 | 3.7 | 30.6 | 66.9 |
| Spain | | 1.6 | 3.0 | 20.2 | 34.3 |
| Sweden | | 0.5 | 0.4 | 23.8 | 20.1 |
| Others | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 2.7 |
| Anchovies and pastes | Total | 44.2 | 22.7 | 472.7 | 271.7 |
| U.S. | | 1/ | 1/ | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Spain | | 15.1 | 16.4 | 174.4 | 201.7 |
| Portugal | | 28.5 | 6.1 | 290.6 | 66.7 |
| Others | | 0.6 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 3.2 |

MEXICAN IMPORTS OF CANNED SEAFOODS BY PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN. (cont'd)

| Product and Country of Origin | | Metric tons 2/ 1958 | Metric tons 2/ 1959 | 1000 pesos 1958 | 1000 pesos 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Herring | Total | 9.6 | 24.5 | 60.5 | 179.2 |
| U.S. | | 0.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 24.1 |
| Norway | | 3.1 | 8.2 | 19.3 | 56.9 |
| Great Britain | | 3.3 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 36.1 |
| Germany | | 1.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 28.0 |
| Spain | | 1/ | 1.2 | 0.2 | 18.2 |
| Others | | 1.6 | 1.8 | 11.9 | 15.9 |
| Caviar | Total | 1.8 | 0.7 | 96.8 | 46.1 |
| U.S. | | 1.5 | 0.5 | 77.4 | 38.3 |
| France | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| Others | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 0.8 |
| Mackerel | Total | 1.6 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 45.7 |
| U.S. | | - | - | - | - |
| France | | 1.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 40.4 |
| Others | | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 5.3 |
| Fish & Shellfish, NEC | Total | 5.8 | 1.1 | 74.6 | 14.1 |
| U.S. | | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| Spain | | 1.1 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 12.2 |
| Others | | 4.4 | 1/ | 59.5 | 0.7 |
| Fish, NEC | Total | 182.1 | 61.1 | 2,152.9 | 825.2 |
| U.S. | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| France | | 103.6 | 43.1 | 1,457.5 | 566.7 |
| Spain | | 43.4 | 17.5 | 558.2 | 251.3 |
| Denmark | | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| Others | | 34.9 | 0.1 | 136.0 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL FISH | | 755.6 | 827.9 | 6,447.4 | 6,966.8 |
| SHELLFISH | | | | | |
| Oysters | Total | 19.2 | 34.5 | 221.6 | 399.9 |
| U.S. | | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 10.9 |
| Japan | | 18.9 | 33.1 | 218.7 | 386.7 |
| Others | | - | 0.6 | - | 2.3 |

MEXICAN IMPORTS OF CANNED SEAFOODS BY PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN. (cont'd)

| Product and Country of Origin | | Metric tons 2/ 1958 | Metric tons 2/ 1959 | 1000 pesos 1958 | 1000 pesos 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crabs | Total | 7.5 | 10.5 | 151.0 | 225.2 |
| U.S. | | 1.8 | 0.7 | 43.4 | 28.2 |
| Russia | | 4.6 | 8.4 | 95.1 | 180.4 |
| Japan | | 0.9 | 1.4 | 11.8 | 16.6 |
| Others | | 0.1 | - | 0.7 | - |
| Shrimp | Total | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 10.6 |
| U.S. | | 1/ | 0.6 | 0.4 | 10.6 |
| Others | | 0.3 | - | 1.5 | - |
| Shellfish, NEC | Total | 56.3 | 40.5 | 527.2 | 604.3 |
| U.S. | | 0.1 | - | 2.2 | - |
| Spain | | 25.0 | 33.3 | 275.4 | 520.3 |
| France | | 1.0 | 4.9 | 13.1 | 64.5 |
| Japan | | 0.4 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 10.2 |
| Portugal | | 29.5 | 1.1 | 224.4 | 7.2 |
| Others | | 0.2 | 1/ | 6.4 | 2.1 |
| TOTAL SHELLFISH | | 83.3 | 86.1 | 901.7 | 1,240.0 |
| TOTAL CANNED SEAFOODS | | 838.9 | 914.0 | 7,349.1 | 8,206.8 |

1/ Less than 51 kilos or 51 pesos.

2/ Weight in 1000 legal kilograms.

Source: Recompiled from "Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

MEXICAN EXPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.

| Product and Country of Destination | | Metric tons 2/ 1958 | Metric tons 2/ 1959 | 1000 pesos 1958 | 1000 pesos 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FISH, CANNED | | | | | |
| Sardines | Total | 613.8 | 1/ | 1,750.8 | 0.1 |
| U.S. | | 613.7 | - | 1,750.7 | - |
| Guatemala | | 1/ | - | 0.2 | - |
| France | | 1/ | - | 1/ | - |
| El Salvador | | - | 1/ | - | 0.1 |
| Salmon | Total | 0.7 | - | 4.0 | - |
| Guatemala | | 0.7 | - | 4.0 | - |
| France | | 1/ | - | 1/ | - |
| Mackerel | Total | 1/ | - | 0.1 | - |
| Guatemala | | 1/ | - | 0.1 | - |
| Tuna | Total | 1/ | - | 1/ | - |
| France | | 1/ | - | 1/ | - |
| Fish, NEC | Total | 74.4 | 1/ | 216.0 | 1.0 |
| U.S. | | 73.5 | 1/ | 206.5 | 1.0 |
| Germany | | 0.4 | - | 3.5 | - |
| Guatemala | | 0.3 | - | 3.4 | - |
| Honduras | | 0.1 | - | 1.5 | - |
| Costa Rica | | 0.1 | - | 0.6 | - |
| El Salvador | | 1/ | - | 0.4 | - |
| TOTAL FISH | | 688.9 | 0.1 | 1,970.9 | 1.1 |
| SHELLFISH, CANNED | | | | | |
| Abalone | Total | 2,411.9 | 2,233.8 | 21,607.2 | 21,446.5 |
| U.S. | | 2,411.4 | 2,233.1 | 21,602.4 | 21,440.1 |
| France | | 0.5 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| Argentina | | - | 1/ | - | 0.3 |

MEXICAN EXPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION. (cont'd)

| Product and Country of Destination | | Metric tons 2/ 1958 | Metric tons 2/ 1959 | 1000 pesos 1958 | 1000 pesos 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oysters | Total | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| U.S. | | 1/ | 0.1 | 1/ | 0.6 |
| France | | 0.1 | 1/ | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Honduras | | 1/ | - | 0.2 | - |
| Peru | | 1/ | - | 0.2 | - |
| Chile | | - | 1/ | - | 0.1 |
| Shrimp | Total | 1/ | 282.1 | 0.4 | 2,559.0 |
| U.S. | | - | 282.0 | - | 2,557.9 |
| Guatemala | | 1/ | 1/ | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Canada | | 1/ | 1/ | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| France | | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 0.2 |
| Spain | | - | 1/ | - | 0.2 |
| Shellfish, NEC | Total | 1.5 | 0.5 | 12.0 | 4.3 |
| U.S. | | 0.2 | - | 1.4 | - |
| Venezuela | | 1.0 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 3.8 |
| France | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| Dutch Antilles | | 0.2 | - | 0.9 | - |
| Canada | | 1/ | - | 0.1 | - |
| TOTAL SHELLFISH | | 2,413.5 | 2,516.5 | 21,621.3 | 24,011.0 |
| TOTAL CANNED SEAFOODS | | 3,102.4 | 2,516.6 | 23,592.2 | 24,012.1 |

1/ Less than 51 kilograms or 51 pesos.

2/ Weight in 1000 gross kilograms.

Source: Recompiled from "Anuario Estadística de Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

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